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THE FIGHT ON. Desperate - Grown - Massachusetts Capitalist Parties.

Speakers in Malden and Boston Assailed - Rowdy Police - Law-Breaking Magistrates Seek to Prevent the Gospel of Socialism from Reaching the People, and Issue Orders that they know can not stand, but that can not be vacated until after election.

Malden, Mass., has a city ordinance which abridges the rights of citizens in free speech and so by indirection to free assembly. A license is required to speak upon the public streets.

Malden Section represented their rights to the authorities on three occasions, trying to gain the assurance that meetings would not be interfered with, but in vain. The Mayor, the Aldermen and the Chief, as well as the editors of the "Mail," were of opinion that if Socialists were threatened with water by laying the city hose turned upon them, Socialism could not rear its head in the public streets of their bullwark.

On Thursday, Sept. 15, Comrades Geo. E. Peare (candidate for Governor in Massachusetts), Chas. Claus, Jos. Maloney (candidate for Congressman in that district), G. Lombard, A. Perry and Martha Moore Avery arrived at City square at about 8 p. m., where already about 5,000 people had assembled.

Comrade Claus placed a small box on the spot where it is the custom of the Salvation Army to hold weekly meetings.

Comrade Peare stepped upon the box, and before a half dozen sentences had fallen from his lips the Chief, the great Chief himself, red as the proverbial rooster, trembling with rage or fear or some quality common to his ilk, projected by a squad of 25 patrolmen, rushed upon the speaker; the Chief, in a voice choking, with passion demanded:

"Have you a license?"

Peare - "I have not."

Chief - "Then you can't speak here."

Peare - "Would you take the rights from an American citizen?"

Chief - "No more talk." (To the officers.)

"Take him to the station - let the woman go."

Comrade Avery was holding Peare's hat, she followed close upon the heels of the party; saw Peare, who is lame from being in the civil war, taken on his feet - so rascally and so rapidly was he taken to station only a block away. At the door Avery's entrance was disputed vociferously, but she passed. Claus then entered the station with careless manner. "So they let you come in?" said Avery.

Claus - "Come in? They took me in, I'm arrested, too."

Avery - "This is great excitement." This was said with a quiet smile.

Peare - "Yes, but the excitement is confined entirely to the officers."

This angered the officer who was searching Peare. He seized Avery by the arm, saying: "What are you interfering for, you go and sit down."

Avery, giving him a swift glance, said: "Take your hands off." Her arm was dropped like a hot coal. A second officer then seized the other arm; with quick but even tone she said: "You have no occasion for putting hands on me, take them off." He, like the first, dropped his hands.

Peare and Claus, after Peare had belted them out, on arriving at the hall that Section Malden had had the foresight to engage for a mass meeting received an ovation from an audience of at least 500 persons, at most there were not 25 Socialists present. This is only one of the many advantages Socialists gain when officials break the law. Maloney made friends that night in his district which will mature into votes.

Next morning the case of the Government against Peare and Claus for disturbing the peace was postponed, because the Government wanted time.

Trial to come off September 23.

The Malden papers and the Boston papers have given us advertising that \$5,000 dollars would not pay for it.

Boston Socialists were surprised on Friday night, September 16, on the occasion of the re-organization of Ward No. 10, South Boston. The programme was to hold an out of door meeting as preliminary to the meeting in the Ward room. Comrade David Goldstein, who was last year the candidate for Mayor of Boston, mounted the chair and had begun to address the assembling audience, a squad of officers approached and the Sergeant said: "What are you going to do?"

Goldstein - "I am going to address these people."

Officer - "Have you a permit?"

Goldstein - "No. I don't need one; I am within my constitutional rights granted me by the founders of the American Republic."

Officer - "You can't speak here; it is a violation of the law. I order you to move on."

Goldstein paid no heed to what was said, save to call upon the audience to witness that neither traffic nor foot passengers were interfered with, and then went on with his Socialist address; meantime the crowd was rapidly gathering. Perhaps four minutes later the Sergeant said: "I again order you to move on"; at the same time taking his watch from his pocket as though to time the speaker. When about seven minutes had passed the officers arrested Goldstein and escorted him to the patrol wagon, which in the

meantime had rapidly driven up to within five or six feet of the speaker. Goldstein was taken to the station and locked in a cell, not because there were not in waiting comrades to go and bail, but because the hall commissioner was "at church" and could not be disturbed. Later than ten o'clock the hall commissioner arrived, and Goldstein then returned back to the Ward room meeting, where he was greeted with cheer upon cheer.

Wm. R. Dyer called it to order and introduced Comrade Thiebault as chairman of the evening. He said:

"After the struggle of centuries to gain free speech, after the experience of Phillips and Garrison in the anti-slavery days, after the arrest of Comrade Avery last year at Roslindale and her acquittal by the jury, after all this it is a great surprise that we should be arrested again in Boston."

Comrade Avery was the first speaker, she said: "The party has received a great impetus by this arrest. The slumbering blood of '76 is fired to sympathy for the revolutionists of '98."

Comrades Ballem, Simmons and Carroll followed, after which Comrade Goldstein, as though nothing unusual had occurred, proceeded with the organization of Ward 15.

The following charges were preferred against Goldstein at the Court next morning:

1st. Loitering more than five minutes after being told to move on.

2nd. Willfully obstructing the streets.

The evidence brought out by both the defendant and the Government proved that Comrade Goldstein was not upon the sidewalk during the entire time. He was acquitted on the first charge, but fined \$10 on the second.

Goldstein was taken to jail in the Black Maria and remained in Charles street jail until 2 o'clock, when he was bailed out. Had the bail been in correspondence with the fine, Goldstein would have walked into the sunshine - the non-judicial mind of Judge Fallon fixed the bail at \$300; the case was appealed, and will come up in the Superior Criminal Court in October.

ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

Contrast Between Honest Labor in Virginia, and Capitalist Camp-followers in Alabama.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 20. - Monday, the 5th instant, being Labor Day, the employees of the shipyard at Newport News, Va., celebrated the day by holding an all day picnic at Buckroe Beach, where a very enjoyable day was spent in games, dancing, etc. Section Newport News, S. L. P., took advantage of the occasion for propaganda work, and had Comrade H. D. Martin, of Richmond, on hand, who spoke in the evening for about an hour and a half to a very interested and attentive audience in front of the hotel.

Our Comrade first drew attention to the duties of society, and why mankind banded itself together in that manner, the object being to preserve to each individual unit the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. He next made extensive mention of the starvation, misery and suffering found everywhere in all civilized countries, proving that society had failed to fulfil the purpose for which it was organized, and therefore stood condemned. He then proved that the cause of it all in our day and generation was the private ownership of the tools of production and distribution - capitalism. In short - showing that the worker was no longer master of the situation in the productive world, having been robbed of the tools which he once had in his own hands, and was therefore now only a machine wage-slave, and worse off than a chattel-slave, who was worth something to his master, and hence was very well looked after, whereas the wage-slave is only a commodity whose sickness or death did not in the least inconvenience his master (the capitalist), who always had on hand a numerous army of unemployed to pick and choose from.

Comrade McTier next pointed out another great factor in building up and ever increasing the number of out-of-works, viz., the surplus created by the workers and sponged up by the capitalist owner of the tool, proving by these facts and by the present trend of events that in a very few years at most all the world would have adopted our modern civilization: capitalist production by machinery; then all would be looking for a market where they could unload the surplus which the workers could not consume, through lack of the wherewithal to buy it; the workers would then be brought face to face with two alternatives: either to sit down quietly and starve to death in the face of the plenty created by themselves, or to take measures for owning the tools themselves collectively, and so forever ending their misery and that of all mankind.

After explaining Socialism, Comrade McTier next proceeded to prove that the class destined to inaugurate the Socialist Commonwealth was the class which had never existed in the world previous to our present capitalist system of society - the PROLETARIAT; that it, and it alone, was to be the emancipator of itself and the savior of society. After pointing out the futility of depending on the Republican or Democratic parties, and warning his enthusiastic audience against the various "reform" parties, the latter of which he proved were greater enemies to the workers than their open enemy, the old parties of avowed plutocracy, he wound up with a strong appeal for the S. L. P., urging, in conclusion, in the words of the immortal Marx: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and the whole world to gain."

The speech and its effect were such that I don't think this Labor Day was

LOCAL DEMANDS.

That, Being Sound, are Raised to National Dignity.

Schuylkill County, Pa., Class-Conscious workers issue a Platform of Local Demands, Whose Roots Lie in the Fundamental Principles of the Revolution and Contrast Well With the Un-Class-Conscious Demands, Whose Superficial Character can Bring no Help to the Masses and can be of "Immediate Benefit" to Self-Seeking Leaders only.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 13. - On the 9th instant the Socialist Labor party convention for Schuylkill county met in this city. Besides endorsing the national and State platforms of the party, the convention adopted a local platform that puts the finger upon the local nerves that ache, and that the working class of this section of the country are particularly suffering from, and the convention set up a full local ticket, thus declaring war all along the line, both to the capitalist element in power through the Quay machine and to its hypocritical capitalist adversaries that, led by Holy John, the "Rev." Swallow, and the Democrats, are aching to have a chance to do as "well," and in the meantime are indignant at the wrong of being kept out.

The platform adopted will interest the workers everywhere. It is:

We, the Socialist Labor party, of Schuylkill county, in convention assembled, do hereby assert our devotion to the cause of the people and pledge ourselves to exert every honest endeavor to correct existing evils.

We denounce, as tending to place a premium on crime, the custom of allowing county officials who have been tried and found guilty of offences punishable by imprisonment, to escape the just penalty of their crimes by compromise. That is: by resignation from the offices they have prostituted.

We denounce this because it is fundamentally wrong, and also because it does not seem to dovetail with its time-honored, stereotyped Schuylkill county verdict, "Not guilty, but pay the costs."

We place ourselves on record as being opposed to the system of administration of county affairs that denies assistance to worthy people in destitute condition, on account of scarcity of money in the treasury and pays Judges munificent salaries for services they do not perform.

We denounce the system of election contest that obtains under our present laws. An insuperable burden is placed upon the tax-payers and the contests are drawn out from year to year until the contest is decided.

We denounce the system of administration that allows the railroads, the common carriers, in direct opposition to the laws of the country, to discriminate against the interests of the anthracite coal region by giving cheaper freight rates to the bituminous districts, thereby ruining the anthracite coal trade and driving the people of the region to bankruptcy, poverty and destitution.

We denounce, condemn and censure, under protest, the iniquitous system of fixing the wages of the miner and laborer of Schuylkill county, as every man advantage is taken of the wage-earner to substitute lower grades of coal than that which was agreed upon between the operators and the W. B. A. organization, and feel confident that the contract has long been broken and ought to be discontinued, as the W. B. A. has long ceased to exist.

Certain collieries in this region have taken upon themselves the privilege of making rules in direct opposition to the laws of the State in regard to the hoisting of men from the mines, etc., thereby subjecting the men to various dangers and discomforts, by compelling them to remain at the bottom until it suits the convenience of the authorities to hoist them.

We denounce the arbitrary system of making rules, together with the starvation wages paid to miners, and the inhuman and barbarous treatment accorded to laborers who do not understand the laws well enough to defend themselves.

We denounce the system of contract labor where the laborer is subjected to the greatest abuse and receives the least pay.

We denounce the passage by the Assembly of what is known as "The Workmen's Compensation Act," making employees responsible for any injuries his workmen may receive, unless such injuries are due to the workmen's own carelessness.

We re-affirm the constitutional privilege of the people to peacefully assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; and we denounce, as legalized murder, the shooting down of men peacefully marching along the highways, that has occurred at various times and places under the system of government by injunction.

We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to the system of government by representation, and demand for the people the right to vote directly.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to accomplish such reforms and to eradicate such glaring evils as have been enumerated.

The ticket consists of the following nominations: Congress, Pierce Walker, former Justice of the Peace; Senate, John Skivington; Poor Director, Samuel Miesel; Controller, John M. Mahan; Legislature, Frank W. Balaban; Coroner, Joseph J. Ryan. The party, of course, endorses the ticket of the State organization.

WAR'S AFTERMATH

Men Who Lashed the Country Into War Now Fall Out.

Capitalist Maxim: "If you can Make 10 per cent, Lie; if you can Make 25 per cent, Steal; if you can Make 100 per cent, Kill, only Make the per cent." - The Hearsts, the Teddies, the Fuzzys, the Algers, the Disreputable Camp Speculators - The Days Described in Mark Twain's "Golden Age" Expected in Washington Through Fat Appropriations.

The hypocrisy of the capitalist class, and especially that wing of it termed "Free Silverites," has been well set forth in the conduct of its press during this war. This element with its papers, notably the New York "Journal" and the Washington "Times," were loud in the denunciation of Spain and Spanish misrule; cunningly they did the work of the Imperialists under the cloak of friendship to humanity and freedom.

They, more than any others, grew hysterical over the awful tortures which the Cubans were subjected to; more than anyone else are they responsible for the exaggerated ideas of the rebellion in Cuba which became prevalent and, through such lying, exaggeration, hysterics, etc., set loose the dogs of war, broke the dam holding the flood of murder, rapine, plunder and desolation, called war and sent it sweeping all before it. All this they did or helped in doing. They yelled for war, they got war. They wanted quick results, they got them. They objected to the slowness of the army officials and forced, or claim to have forced, said officials to make the move on Santiago. A fool move; one that could lead to but needless sacrifice of life not alone from Spanish bullets, but from the disease prevalent, as was well known, in that region. A campaign of no strategic value whatsoever, except it be that within the region was located the mines of the Carnegie Company, which had been idle for some time and which the company was desirous of starting up, otherwise their plants at Steelton, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., would have to shut down.

All along the "Journal" and the "World" with the lesser lights throughout the nation, have been shouting and yelling for "blood, blood! blood!" and in this laudable desire they have been assisted by the eminently respectable press, such as the "Sun," "Herald," "Tribune," etc.

Well, they have been fed blood in vast quantities, but lately they seem to object to the style in which it is delivered to them. They make a distinction between the killing of men by Spanish bullets and the killing of men by inattention on transports, lack of food and unhealthy surroundings. Remember that to suit their own ends they had hell turned loose; that because money could be made by selling papers if war was on, they put the machinery of murder in motion; remember further that they all lied; that they came with the cry of liberty and freedom issuing from their brazen throats; that since then they have published their own shame, have turned on those they would free and are now engaged in preparing the people of this country for the committing of greater outrages upon the Cubans than the Spanish ever dreamed of. Remember all this, and then look at this aggregation of red-handed, foul-hearted, and worse-mouthed assassins professing to be shocked at the Long Island R. R. making money out of the suffering of private, professing to be shocked at officials of the War Department making money in the same dirty fashion as they have, and any reasonably sane man must come to the conclusion that both the "Free Silver" capitalists and the "Sound Money" capitalists are vultures - one with white wings, and the other with yellow wings, engaged in feeding on the blood, bones and flesh of the working class.

Mr. Hearst, of the "Journal," has accused Mr. Alger of murder; so has the eminently respectable Philadelphia press. Mr. Hearst has taken pains to go over the dictionary and find unused and forgotten words to use in denouncing Mr. Alger, yet in doing so Mr. Hearst but covers himself with the same filth and contumely he throws at Alger. Mr. Hearst has been interested with Mr. John Jacob Astor in the Astor-Honduras R. R., of Honduras. Let him tell of the men murdered for every foot of that road built; let him go and rake over the bleached and whitened bones of those he has killed and let him think of the thousands to be killed if his pet scheme of building the Nicaragua Canal is carried through; let him gather the hosts he has helped set at each other's throat in this war; and, last, let him order up for review the men who have died on transport, in camp and in hospital; let him marshal each and all in one vast host and then see if "Alger" does not mean "Hearst," and that both together do not spell CAPITALISM? Then who are the heroes now of these self-elected makers of war? Chief among their heroes is that bespectacled large-toothed animal called Roosevelt, he who is the "writer of books" on man-hunting and bear-hunting, who in those books naively and innocently sets forth the fact that there is no such pleasure known in the hunt for beasts as in the hunt for men; who has spread to the world the fact that his taste for blood was early developed; that he was spent years of his life in gratifying that taste, has cultivated and developed it until now it - the chase of man or beast

- has become the one chief delight of his life. He riots in it and does so only when he is pretty certain he himself is at no disadvantage.

Next to Roosevelt, in the estimation of Mr. Hearst and his "co-laborers of the press," is Nelson A. Miles, the would-be annihilator of the spirit of discontent among the working class. Mr. "Fuzzy Wuzzy," who, like the monkeys and natives of Africa, delights in decking himself out in gorgeous raiment, goes to war accompanied by a stenographer in the person of Sammy Gomper's "private secretary" and a porcelain bath-tub. Miles, like Roosevelt, has also developed a taste for blood and also a taste for power so much so that the "dictator bee" is buzzing and has been buzzing for some time in the bonnet of this "two-by-nine" puffed up mass of conceit and desire to kill. Looked at from whatever view point you may, the "Free Silver" press and the "Sound Money" press are equally guilty of having made it possible for such suffering as the soldiers have had to put up with; not alone because they cunningly worked up this war, but because they are the paid agents of that class which, war or no war, is engaged, day in and day out, in a war upon the workers. Agents and allies of the capitalist class which keeps up and in existence the system of production for profit, a class that, wanting profits, gets them out of the blood, flesh and bones of the children and women of the working class in times of peace; a class that, making profits, will murder whole peoples; a class that, seeking profits, will set brother at brother's throat; a class that gets up its fake political battles, lets the proletariat fight them out, and upon the battlefield act as ghouls picking the pockets of the wounded and dead. Such papers and men as the "Journal" and Mr. Hearst are but typical in their brutality and lying hypocrisy of the system that breeds them.

Away with the system. Replace it with Socialism, the only remedy for the prevailing state of misery for the working class and harmful luxury for the capitalist. Let's curb the desire for blood and man-hunting displayed by Mr. Hearst, Mr. Roosevelt, and "Fuzzy Wuzzy" Miles by putting them at some sort of decent, ennobling work, such as scavenging, for instance. Let them exert their extra exuberant desire for work in tearing down some of the foul dens in which the workers have to live and re-building better homes. Let them be put at making matches or cleaning sewers, handling guano or excavating foundations, any decent honorable work and in six months their ideas of the "sanctity of human life" would be changed.

The necessity for clearness of vision and straightness of talk was never so great as now. With the papers referred to posing as friends of the working class, it is imperative that their hypocrisy be shown up and the further fact pointed out that the working class cannot expect aught but disappointment from following after such papers. Work up class ideas and aspirations can never emanate from such unclean surroundings. This war has shown conclusively that the worker fights the battles and pays for them; that even when fighting he is but the slave of the capitalist class as he is in the factory, mine, or shop; that as Capitalism in the shop, mine or factory uses him as but so much raw material, makes him part of a machine, so likewise in war it makes him part of the machinery used in fighting battles, that it uses him to fight the battles of not his class, but the capitalist class, and at one and the same time being unable to strip itself of its nature the capitalist class must rob him of his food, clothing, attention and shelter. Mr. Hearst and his ilk, if they had been in direct charge of the War Department, would have pursued the same policy as Mr. Alger has. Like Alger, they are out to make profits, i. e., grow rich, to do so it is absolutely necessary to follow the capitalist maxim. "If you can make 10 per cent, lie; if you can make 25 per cent, steal; if you can make 100 per cent, kill, only make the per cent."

At present in Washington there is a general expectancy of great things happening in the East; already vague rumors are flying around of a great war over China. Battleships are being dispatched to the Pacific. As during the last year of Cleveland's term, the fleet in Asiatic waters was being augmented and well supplied, so likewise during McKinley's second year were there preparations being made to have an army in readiness for service, and lines are being laid for a more serious conflict than the one just past. What it all means must be developed in time.

In the meantime, let us roll up a large Socialist vote on election day; that is the only thing which will tend to stay the march of a culture class already whetted by an easy conquest and desirous of more. The past war has shown conclusively that the man or paper who shouts for war is necessarily an enemy of the working class, let the lesson be not forgotten, keep it everlastingly before the working class and as everlastingly keep before them the demands of the Socialist Labor party, demands which concern the working class alone and should be the battle cry of all those who, having been told what war was and is, can now see that the Socialist Labor party is the only movement strong enough and dignified enough to throttle Capitalism with its wars, murders, outrages and tyranny.

ARTHUR KEEP.
Washington, D. C.

MR. "GO" NO. 2.

Silverite Towne in Minnesota Runs Away from a Socialist.

Edward Kriz, Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Congress from the Sixth Minnesota District, Challenges His Adversary, and the Challenge Being Declined, Issues his Reply to the Runaway - Issue of Gold and Silver Affects Capitalists Only.

To Charles A. Towne.

Sir: - In your published interview in yesterday's "Tribune" I find a great many erroneous and unwarranted statements. Coming, as they do, from one who is somewhat informed as to the principles of the Socialist Labor party, it is surprising.

Your insinuation that my challenge was instigated by the Morris Committee is ridiculous, but, nevertheless, demands notice. For a Socialist candidate to challenge his opponents, whether representing gold, silver or any reactionary movement, for public debates, is perfectly in harmony with the tactics of the Socialist Labor party.

If you, Mr. Towne, can name one instance where the Socialist Labor party has given its support to any party, there would be some grounds for your statement, otherwise it is childish. You say you will not debate with me. It is your privilege to accept or decline as you please, but the challenge stands for you to accept it at any time you should change your mind.

You say that, like yourself, am opposed to the gold standard and trusts. I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not consider the present wrangle over the money question as a factor in solving the social problem. Gold or silver is of no benefit to the working class so long as the capitalist class controls industry and exchange. The only incentive to enterprise by this class are profits, which are ground from the working class. Therefore, so long as the profit system remains, the workers are compelled to sell their labor power to the owners of the means of production. And, as we know, labor-saving machinery is constantly enlarging the already vast army of unemployed by displacing human labor, therefore intensifying competition in the ranks of labor for the privilege to labor, which can only result in the steady decline of wages, no matter whether under a gold or bimetallic standard.

Therefore it would be the height of folly for the Socialist Labor party to lend its support to any party upholding the competitive system. It is only under private ownership that trusts become an evil. It is in the aim and object of the Socialist Labor party to abolish private ownership of the means of production and distribution and substitute collective ownership, that all who perform honest labor may enjoy the full fruits of their toil.

You state further, Mr. Towne, that we are in accord as to the ultimate aim, differing only in the methods of achieving it. Your party aims to perpetuate the present anarchical system which, at best, is only a change of masters. On the other hand, the Socialist Labor party aims to abolish all parasites. Therefore it is necessary that our methods be different. And as far as perpetuating the Republican party in power, I wish to say that all capitalist parties stand for the fleeing of the working class. Therefore until justice is established it makes no difference which party does the fleeing.

If this explanation removes your objection to debate with me I remain in hopes of hearing from you soon.

EDWARD KRIZ,
Socialist Labor party Candidate for Congress from Sixth District, Minnesota.

That element in this country that has hoped it could succeed in keeping the working class of America riveted to the British or old style of "pure and simple" trade unionism, and thereby continue to live upon capitalist corruption by selling out the workers, must be feeling pretty uncomfortable. It is not here only that the absurdity of claiming that redress, much less salvation, can come to the workers through the economic movement only, or what amounts to almost the same, the swindle of "non-partisan politics," is being exposed and abandoned; it is being abandoned in England herself, by that working class out of whom the "pure and simple" union sprang, and has clung closest to it.

At the recent Trade Union Congress, held in Bristol, a resolution was presented for the nationalization of mining royalties. Such a resolution, in itself and going no further, is "Socialistic" enough to be utterly vicious. It is with such "Socialistic" propositions that all sorts of political fakirs cajole the workmen's vote out of his hands in the support of all sorts of crooked schemes, - to the greater glory of Capital and the undoing of Labor. The Scottish Typographical Society must have known a thing or two; it saw the snake in the grass, and it offered the following amendment to the resolution:

That this Congress, believing that the labor problem will be solved only when the land and the means of production, distribution, and exchange are held as common property, and that political action is the best method to reach this end, recommends trade unionists to give their support, moral and financial, to the working class Socialist parties.

The amendment was carried by a majority of nearly two to one - 705,000 against 410,000 votes!

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THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,000
In 1892 (Presidential).....	12,881
In 1896 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1896 (Presidential).....	23,123
In 1896 (Presidential).....	26,664
In 1897.....	55,678

Luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruellest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blindfolded. Raise the veil boldly! Face the light! and if as yet the light of the eye can only be through tears, and the light of the body through sackcloth, go thou forth weeping bearing precious seed.

RUSKIN.

A PARADOX.

The report of the New York State "Federation of Labor" is a unique document. It contains the "records" of our State legislators. Judging them by the standard of Labor (the Federation's standard) only six Senators and sixteen Assemblymen are placed on the "black list," while the remaining ones are given favorable notices, some even placed on the "list of honor,"—all of them approved as "friends of labor" in various degrees of friendship.

If a traveler from somewhere, from some place wholly uninformed upon the condition of the masses in this State, were to read the "Federation's" document, what conclusion could he arrive at other than that the State of New York is a Labor paradise? Out of 200 members of the Legislature, only 22 are adverse to Labor! An overwhelming majority—178—are its friends. In such a Legislature, the minority of 22 Labor enemies must surely lead a life of misery. The majority, 178 strong, surely mops the floor with the frail 22 minority; surely passes over the heads of the frail minority every law needed by the interests of the working class; and thus surely enacts, over the heads of the minority, laws that cement the happiness of the workers. The result of all this what other could it be than that the working class of New York State must be in clover? Our traveler could come to no other conclusion.

And yet, what are the facts? The State of New York, true to her leadership in capitalism, leads also in the most shocking conditions for the working class. In this State, more than in any other, large numbers of people are degraded to the level of "charity beneficiaries"; here the sweatshop flourishes with its filth; here the millhills have repeatedly been called out to browbeat the worker into submission; here our Courts have justified the mutilation of the workingman and woman by the capitalist exploiter; here, more than anywhere else, the children of the working class are compelled to grow up in illiteracy, sufficient schools being denied them;—here, in short, though Labor everywhere is on the cross, the modern Golgotha is reared highest, and Labor's sufferings are intensest.

This is a paradox. With a majority, 178 strong, of "labor-loving" legislators, Labor's sufferings are severest.

But the paradoxical condition of things would last in our traveler's mind only the length of time that it would take him to ascertain the facts. Just as soon as he did, he would realize that the 178 "labor-lovers" in the Legislature are a specialized class of "lovers." The love in question is not a love that flows from but that flows to them; it is the love entertained for them, not by Labor, but by the Labor Fakir; and that this love proceeds from favors received or expected, from the legislator "labor-lover" by the Labor Fakir in consideration of the good services he will render the capitalist class in keeping Labor low, soothing its discontent, and leading it like cattle to be fenced and butchered.

The paradox vanishes. What seems incomprehensible becomes clear.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Now that the Peace Commissioners of both the United States and Spain are ready to meet, and in view of the double circumstance that the Philippines will be the principle subject of debate and that our Government is preparing to send more troops and war ships to the Pacific, the following views, expressed in the New York "Journal of Commerce" may give an insight into the manner in which our ruling class approaches the Social Question, the intellectual bankruptcy it labors under, and its hysterical effort to conceal this and belated up wrong with the aid of pretentious phrases affecting profound knowledge and occult resources. Says the "Journal of Commerce":

It is as an incident of the internal development of the country that the Philippines

have become a desirable possession. Even so lately as ten years ago it had by no means been demonstrated, as it is to-day, that it is an imperative necessity for the United States to have free access to the markets of the world. All international politics have become merely a struggle for markets, and it is one of which we cannot, if we would, be passive onlookers. There are two parties in this struggle, and a position of neutrality on our part could only result in giving the victory to the party that stands for commercial expansion by military force, and for the exclusion of rivals from "spheres of influence," or territory thus acquired, by discriminating tariffs. We have seen a promising market in Madagascar taken from us by such means; we are seeing, as a result of the same policy, the exclusion of American goods from India-China, and we are threatened with finding, as the result of like influences, that our right to trade in Manchuria, on equal terms with the rest of the world, has been reduced to a concession of precarious favor. The next step in this process, if the United States is to take no hand in resisting it, will be the partition of China into zones of commercial influence, from some of which we shall be as jealously excluded as from Madagascar and Tongkin, and in all of which our treaties with the Chinese Empire will be worth so much waste paper.

It is rather worse than this, that we are about maintaining intact our national isolation, with all the advantages of security against attack which it implies, in face of facts like these. The capacity of the American people for consuming the articles of their domestic manufacture has already been far outstripped by the productive capacity of American factories and workshops. Let wealth and population increase as rapidly as they will, they will merely stimulate the improvement and expansion of the appliances of production. Every year makes it more obvious that our people are destined to take and to hold the place of the leading manufacturing nation of the world, and every month makes more abjectly foolish the claim that we need not trouble ourselves about foreign markets. It is a simple question of self-preservation with us to find an outlet for the surplus products of American labor. Anything that tends to narrow that outlet must tend to retard the natural growth of this republic; to subject the country to international industrial panics, and to dwarf the enterprise and confine the legitimate ambition of a vigorous, inventive, and progressive people.

Thus, a nation with an area almost as large as the whole of Europe, and the surface of which, it may be fairly said, has yet barely been scratched; with natural opportunities and social powers ample to bestow a measure of well-being upon twice, three, ten times its present population,—such a nation, under the guidance of the Democratic-Republican, Free-trade-Protection, Gold-Silver Capitalist Class, has misery only for the masses of its people, and, as a result of its imbecility is driven to foreign conquests in order to satisfy "legitimate ambition" and afford free scope to "vigor, invention and progress!"

The point that the capitalist class is driven to is a veritable "reduction to absurdity" of the capitalist social system. Every Irish workman in the United States should read and carefully consider the following words from the Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic":

"The question of religious faith has pre-occupied little bearing upon the question of Freedom. Witness Catholic Spain devastating Catholic Cuba, the Catholic capitalists of Italy running down with cannon the unarmored Catholic workmen, the Irish Catholic landlords, rack-renting, and evicting the Catholic tenant, the wealthy Catholic feasting inside the mansion while the Catholic beggar dies of hunger on the doorstep. And a companion picture witnesses the Protestant workmen of Belfast so often out on strike against their Protestant employers, and their Protestant ancestors of 100 years ago in active rebellion against the English and Protestant Government."

"Our Institutions in Church and State" are the catchword with which the wealthy Irish Unionist endeavors to arouse religious bigotry; among the Protestant working class of Ulster, and so proceed the contrasted with the working class Catholic in an united effort for their common emancipation. And "Faith and Fatherland" by linking the National demands with a specific religious belief, have been the device in the mouth of the Home Rule trickster. For what other purpose than that herein specified are either rallying cries used?

And our great object in this journal will be to UNITE the workers and to bury in one common grave the religious, the political, and mutual jealousies and mutual distrusts upon which oppression has so long depended for security.

Earnest and true words these, which, if taken to heart by our Irish fellow-proletarians, cannot fail to cause the scales to drop from their eyes and discover that here too they are being duped, and duped mainly by men of their own race, through just the "linking of a national demand with a specific religious belief," and that their interests urge them to tear loose from the Demo-Republican capitalist parties and join the Socialist Labor party, body and soul.

The points made and the questions asked by the London, Eng., "Justice" in connection with the recent British victory over the Khalifa, may be paralleled with similar points and questions in connection with our own recent victory over another Khalifa—Spain. "Justice" argues:

Sir Herbert Kitchener has, without doubt, indicated a terrible defeat on the Khalifa's army, and the English Press is accordingly in the shape of Delilah, cutting the hair of the Mahdist warriors. But there is not much for our army to pride themselves upon. A dense mass of warriors armed only with spears and swords, rushing in with their chief and his machine gun, and breech-loading artillery, only offer themselves as so much food for powder and shot. Such conditions make a battle, not a battle. The Sudan will now be under English control, and our power in Africa is so strengthened that on the Continent it is recognized that English influence is now paramount in Africa. We have appropriated Egypt in the name of the Jew and English bondholders, we have taken the Sudan by force in the name of God and Gordon, and are already muttering that the Transvaal ought to be ours in the name of progress and mammon. Will it end in another war? Another annihilation? The Khalifa, unfortunately, brought no advantage to the country he ruled, and we cannot mourn because our army has defeated a lot of deprecating scoundrels in the shape of Delilah, but are his conquerors any better? Will they be any more and social happiness to the Sudanese? No, they will cheat, swindle and exploit them, and perhaps repeat the crimes they have committed on the Khalifa, and inflict upon them the horrors of plague, pestilence and famine!

The Socialist Labor party ratification mass meeting, held at Cooper Union last Monday, was a grand affair. The party's candidate for Governor, Comrade Benjamin Hanford, delivered the leading address. It was the key-note of the campaign,—convincing, inspiring. Comrade Hanford will in the course of the next few weeks visit the leading manufacturing towns of the State.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RED HERRINGS.

By FRED W. LOSE in "Iron Molders Journal."

Since the day when Karl Marx gave to humanity his unanswerable analysis of capitalist production, pilloried the capitalist as an enemy of human progress, exposed his system as a compound of slavery and brigandage and foretold its doom, there has been a steady and profitable demand for red herrings.

There has been developed a philosophy of red herrings. This philosophy may be broadly defined as a knowledge of the phenomena of red herrings, the most attractive brands, most opportune times and places for trailing the same across the path of man's march, together with much other information highly prized by capitalists and others who have faith in smoked fish as an antidote for development and a preventive of evolution.

Many Single Taxers have taken degrees as doctors of this profound philosophy. Indeed, no Single Taxer is able to "dispute" until he acquires cunning as a red herring philosopher. This is the reason why, as F. T. Moreland truly says in the February number of the "Journal," "Single Taxers occupy a position that is probably unique in the history of thought." Had the gentleman stated that they occupy all the "unique positions," having discovered them all and squatted on them successively, he would have voiced a larger truth.

"My good Socialist friend," says the Single Taxer, as he trails his little fish across the road and tosses it into the dismal swamp of taxation, "the reason why you are unable to see the justice and beauty of the single tax is because you consider it a useless waste of mental effort to attempt to acquire a knowledge of the incidence of taxation."

Socialism is the negation of capitalism. In those countries where modern industry under capitalism has reached its highest growth, Socialism displays its greatest powers and activities. Whatever may be the notion of the average American as to the intellectual status of Socialists (and an American capitalist press has sought to keep its readers in as dense ignorance of it as are the denizens of Central Africa), the fact remains that in the older industrial countries of Europe the chief seats in the temples of learning are occupied by avowed Socialists, and the most exalted positions in science and literature are admittedly theirs by royal right of conquest. It is not strange that the leaders of modern thought have entirely overlooked the "incidence of taxation?" Is it not queer that these men have valiantly taken position which constrained them to invite the direct hostility of the powers that be, when a little knowledge of the "incidence of taxation" might have saved them all their troubles and the punishments they have patiently borne? Or is it, rather, strange and queer that these intellectual leaders of the social revolution should be charged with ignorance by a class of alleged thinkers whose literature and range of reading embraces one book, whose intellectual weapons are the tambourine and drum, and who imagine that noise and incantation, well kept up in the name of "Liberty" and "Freedom," will scare away what is to them the Evil Spirit of the Time? Strange or not, the hardihood required to make the charge, and the modesty of claimed superior knowledge for Single Taxers, have been characteristic of the followers of Henry George since the night he robbed the grave of Patrick Edward Dove, where the scheme of saving civilization by sending it back to barbarism was resting in an oblivion not dishonorable.

But why should the Socialist concern himself with proving that he is not acquainted with the incidence of taxation? Should he do so, the herring is given another pull, and thrown this time into the underbrush "of Single Taxers' philosophy."

"You do not understand me," says the Single Taxer, without a blush. "You see, scientifically speaking, the Single Tax is not a tax. In fact, the name is a misnomer. For want of a better one, we call it the Single Tax. Our scheme is, in its broadest sense, a complete system of government in accordance with absolute justice. What we propose is to make common property in land. Land is at once the cradle, the homestead, the workshop, the sanctuary of us all. Get back to the land!"

Thus the Single Tax is a tax, and it is not a tax. It has a name, and it has no name—only a "misnomer." It is proposed to make land common property, and it is not proposed to do anything of the kind; only "practically so," by taking from individual owners the economic rent. This is "philosophy." Heaven be good to us all!

Why is this scheme still wandering about without a name? Surely Henry George, "one of the greatest masters of the art of using words that the world has ever known," might have christened the thing. Or one of his some time numerous followers, many of them past-masters in the art of hair-splitting, might have undertaken to give it the first Christian sacrament. Is it possible that the real reason for its lack of identity is the fact that freaks, whether of nature or mind, are hard to name?

In making rejoinder to the Socialist's objections to a tax on land values, Single Taxers have a happy faculty of dodging the objections stated and inventing a few of their own. The Single Tax is offered as a remedy for existing social ills, chief of which is the inability of the average member of society to-day to maintain himself in decency and comfort. This condition results from lack of steady employment and inadequate wages when employed. To this individual the scheme is offered as a cure. If any sane meaning is to be attached to Single Tax argument, the proposal is to enable this individual to advantageously employ himself by giving him free access to the land. That is to say, the unemployed and impoverished millions, made up of carpenters, whose labor has been rendered superfluous by wood-working machinery and specialization of labor; of harness makers,

blacksmiths, wagon makers, and painters, whose labor is forever done away with by reason of the multiplication of steam and electric railroads; of iron workers, whose labor is now done by monster machinery; of glassworkers, printers, leather workers, miners, freight handlers and workers of every class, whose past labor will in all future time be done by machinery, becoming every day more perfect; of clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, secretaries, commercial travelers; advertising men, collectors and business men of every class, whose skill and abilities will never more be required, because of economics made possible by the development of great department stores, trusts and centralization in every branch of industrial and commercial life—all these millions are to be set to work hoeing cabbage and milking cows!

There are to-day too many people "on the land." They not only feed the nation, notwithstanding the monstrous waste inevitable under production for profit, but send hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of farm staples to foreign lands. When it is considered that the present methods of farming are in a great measure primitive, and that every year will witness improvements on the same line of progress as is manifested in industrial and commercial pursuits, machinery displacing manual labor, and the harum-scarum methods of Reuben Glue giving way to scientific and intensive farming possible only with huge combinations of capital, the absurdity of offering "free land" to idle mechanics and business men, even as a cure for their poverty, becomes obvious. The cow-path offered will not accommodate the crowd.

Whether the Single Tax may be shifted or not, there is no doubt of the ability of the Single Taxer to shift his position. Forced to abandon the position that every body may be employed on the land, he takes refuge in ambiguity and cloudy inference. "You do not understand," he will remark. "We do not mean that the artisan shall become a farmer. But with free land the congestion of the labor market will be removed, wages will therefore rise, and the artisan will have remunerative employment." How congestion of the labor market will be removed by free land unless the artisans become farmers is hard to understand. It is not you who will be required to live the life of a hedge-hog in a wood lot, but the other fellow. And again the red herring is given a pull, and lands this time in the rubbish heap of Single Tax "definition."

"When we speak of land," remarks the philosopher, "we should be understood. In that term we include all the products of the land. What is that piece of complicated machinery but land? What, in fact, is this competition for employment, in its last analysis, but strife for the opportunity of using land, in the sense in which we define that term?"

If this language has meaning, it is that the Single Taxer (including the whole material world in the term "land") intends to free the whole machinery of production and distribution when he "frees the land." Only by so interpreting it will it escape the charge of being mere gibberish. But when so interpreted, and the question is asked as to how a tax on the values of surface areas of land will "free" the mines, factories, workshops, mills and stores, and as to what Single Taxers mean by "freeing" them, it will be discovered that nothing of the kind is meant, that Single Taxers can not interpret their own language, and that, in fact, their definition of "land" is used in order to temporarily escape from a dilemma into which they are forced by Socialist logic, in the hope that they will not be called upon to further explain themselves. When addressing the working class they use language which implies their determination to tax away from capital all the unjust advantages it now possesses. When speaking to the middle and capital classes, they avow their purpose to relieve them of all the "innumerable taxes which now restrict production and check trade, levying only a tax on land values, irrespective of improvements."

One "Doctor" Blank, in a certain rural community, was once called upon to give evidence in a case of maltreatment of a sick child. The attorney of the other side, suspecting the doctor of being an old fraud, asked him whether he had ever treated a case of "Aurora borealis." In a tone of voice which indicated that the asking of the question was felt as an aspersion on his professional standing, the venerable quack replied: "Have I? I should say so. I remember the time that complaint was epidemic. Had seven cases on my hands at one time, six of which lived and one died."

If what has been hitherto shown were not enough to make good the charge of insincerity against many Single Tax advocates, a diagnosis of the social disease which attributes restricted production and declining trade to "innumerable taxes," should be enough to stamp them as ignorant charlatans, to whom every manifestation of social injustice is a case of "Aurora borealis."

Another instance of the double-shuffling methods of Single Taxers, as showing their disinclination to follow their own logic, may be recited. At one time, arguing for the Single Tax from the standpoint of justice, they declared that land values should be taken by the community, because the community, and not the individual, produced them. To this manifestly true statement the Socialist responded: "Very well, then. Will you be kind enough to name any values that are not produced by the community? And if you can name none, will you please state why land values should be taken by the community and all other values left in the hands of individuals?" To follow their own reasoning, the Single Taxers would have to march straight into the Socialist camp. Seeing this, and it was brazenly argued that the right for common ownership of land values rested, not in the justice of community production, but on "the equal right of all men to the use of the land." Thereupon the Socialist returned to the charge, and asked: "If all men have equal right to land, and your definition to land embraces everything except tide water, will you please tell us why you object to the co-operative commonwealth?" An answer to this query is yet to be formulated.

But it is in their clumsy attempts to shield the capitalist robbery of labor

that the red herring philosophers betray their real character most clearly. Says Mr. Moreland in reply to Mr. Wainwright: "I deny that capitalists have the power to appropriate any part of the earnings of labor. When a capitalist does so, it is because he is a capitalist plus something more." That is to say: "I deny that the man-eating tiger, as a tiger, has any power to appropriate any part of the body of his victim. When a tiger does so, it is because he is a tiger-plus his teeth and his claws." There is little doubt that, taking from tigers their special privileges of teeth and claws, they might become harmless members of the animal world. Given a little time for development and the appropriate gender, they might even be induced to acquire the bovine faculty of giving milk.

And continuing further his defense of the capitalist, Mr. Moreland, after calling attention to the large number of unemployed, says: "Any one with proper security can go into New York City and borrow millions of money at 1 and 2 per cent. per annum. All over the United States may be found capital in every form and shape that capital takes, rusting and wasting for want of employment. Now, if capital robs labor, if capitalists are pocketing the difference, between the wealth that labor produces and the pittance that is returned to the laborer as wages, why do not the owners of this idle capital set these idle men at work and rob them?"

This is seriously offered as what the boys call a "stumper." We are all poor, fallible human beings, and seldom know "for sure," but were I asked that question, I would reply that it might be because of an over-production of robbers, or because "you can't take breads of a Highlandman," or because it does not necessarily follow that because one robber has successfully disposed of his swag that all robbers may forever do the same thing; or because, perhaps, all the highways of robbery are now pre-empted, and the big robbers do not propose to stand any "cut-throat competition" from the little fellows.

Mr. Moreland will now please move. His question suggests others: If capital does not rob labor, and all that labor gets is a pittance as wages, who gets the remainder? If capitalists have not pocketed the difference between the wealth that labor produces and what was returned as wages, where did the capitalists get all the idle capital now looking for investment?

These owners of idle capital must be a sad lot of dummies. Have they never heard the Single Taxer's eloquent denunciation of the enormous robbery perpetrated by the landlord? Do they not know that it is he who gets everything in sight except a few virtuals? Are they unaware that idle land may be had all over the country for less than the cost of improvements, one New England State alone containing no less than 5,000 abandoned farms? Why, if they know these truths, do they not give up their search for 1 and 2 per cent. investments, turn landlords, and rob both the horny-headed laborer and the horny-handed capitalist?

Has any one noticed where the philosopher, his fish, and his question have gone?

Death of Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Fred K. Kraft, Jersey City, N. J.]

An empress slain! A regal princess Stabbed to the heart by ruthless hand. The news spreads gloom, like evil omen, Throughout the world, throughout the land.

An empress slain! A regal princess Lies on the bier, oh mournful sight! But yesterday of stately impress, Now cold in death; from day to night.

Death to the fiend incarnate, beastly, So cries enraged nobility. Away with him, shouts he in priestly Or evil garb vociferously.

A mill hand killed, a poor man's widow Slain in her prime. Employer's greed And avarice struck this cruel blow. No cry is raised: "Avenge this deed!"

A toiler killed, though man or maiden, Struck by the spark or slain by steam; Worn out by toil, with care o'erladen, Still not the world to sad esteem.

A child is killed, a parent's treasure, A dollar lost, the court's declare. The ruling class hails this with pleasure.

No vengeful cry vibrates the air.

An empress slain! A pauper murdered!—Alike they are, when life gives breath; Alike they are, when they have rendered Homage to him, relentless Death.

Away with him who slays a mortal. Though rich or poor, away with him! Treat them alike before the portal Of Justice, stern, and without whim.

Illinois.

Agitation tour of B. Berly: Jacksonville—Oct. 1. Peoria and vicinity—Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Coal City—Oct. 6. Peru, La Salle and vicinity—Oct. 7, 8 and 9.

Comrades of the respective Sections will take notice and prepare for the speaker. The Illinois State Committee will furnish pamphlets, books and Socialist literature on credit to all Branches. Organizers of Branches will please bring this before the next meeting.

PETER DAM, State Org., 2523 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan.

Fellow workmen and Comrades of Michigan: All who are interested in the work of Socialism, whether they now belong to the Socialist Labor party or not, are requested to send their names and addresses and the names and addresses of all whom they may know as sympathizers to the secretary of the State Committee. We wish to systematize the work in Michigan and to help those who were organized efforts.

Anybody reading this is included, let us boom the thing along. A report of the number of names sent in will be given in THE PEOPLE.

GEO. A. EASTMAN, Secretary State Committee, 133 Orchard Street, or 90 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.

Received at this office for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" Defense Fund: Section College Point, N. Y. \$2.50 Section Philadelphia, Pa. \$10.00



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.
Uncle Sam—Where are you going in such a hurry?

Brother Jonathan—I'm a picket; my shop is on strike; I have to do picket duty.

U. S.—And what is all the trouble about?

B. J.—Our wages have been lowered.

U. S.—Any ground given for that?

B. J.—It is just the "ground given" that makes us hot in the collar. What do you imagine that blasted employer has the cheek of giving as the "ground" for the cut-down?

U. S.—Well, what is that ground?

B. J.—That there is now a larger supply of labor than before, and he can get labor cheaper than what he pays us.

U. S.—You don't suppose I love employers, do you?

B. J.—I know you don't.

U. S.—You don't suppose I am anxious to take their part, do you?

B. J.—I know you aren't; you have fought them too long for that.

U. S.—As you know me well enough for that I shall be all the freer to tell you, that it is not your employer that has "cheek," but YOU.

B. J.—Do you mean to say that we should have our wages reduced?

U. S.—Indeed, not!

B. J.—Did you not always claim that the capitalist robs us workers of three-quarters of what we produce?

U. S.—That's just what I have always claimed, and proved.

B. J.—(Very angry)—Then, how on earth, can you say we are "cheeky" for striking against a reduction?

U. S.—I'll tell you. What was the price of wheat some fourteen months ago?

B. J.—I think, 30 cents a bushel.

U. S.—Yes. And what is it now?

B. J.—Something like a dollar.

U. S.—Correct. When it was 30 cents a bushel could the farmer get a dollar for it?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—But he can now?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Why now, and not then?

B. J.—Why, you know. A year ago the supply of wheat was plentiful, it was away above the demand; since then, owing to the failures of the crops on large foreign fields, the supply has gone down, it is now away below the demand. That's the "Why."

U. S.—Now, suppose a bushel of wheat, at the time it was at 30 cents, to have "struck" against being sold low. Suppose, when a purchaser offered 30 cents for it, it had said: "You have a cheek, to think you could get me so cheap!"

B. J.—The bushel would have been supremely ridiculous.

U. S.—Why?

B. J.—(Sententiously)—It is a merchandise; and the price of merchandise is governed by the relation there is between the supply of and the demand for it. The lower the supply and the higher the demand, the higher the price; the higher the supply and the lower the demand, the lower the price. That's the "Why."

U. S.—Jonathan, you are almost fit to be a professor of political economy.

B. J.—But we, workmen, are not merchandise, see?

U. S.—You now confirm my belief that you are fit for a professorship. You have got hold of just enough truth and have not let go of such vast areas of nonsense, as to qualify you for a seat in any of our capitalist universities.

The workingman is a merchandise under this capitalist system. That is just one of the leading features of the system. Our wages range like the price of any other merchandise. Machinery, owned as private property by the capitalist, who steals it from us, displaces labor; that renders the supply of labor ever larger than the demand; and that lowers, must sterility lower, our wages.

B. J.—Then we might as well commit suicide and be done with it.

U. S.—That certainly would be much more sensible than to go on as you do now. Now you vote with the Democrats one year, with the Republicans another, which means that you vote regularly every year for the capitalist system, for the system that lowers you to the level of a merchandise. By upholding that system you fetter yourself down to the laws that govern the price of merchandise and that are bound to lower your price steadily.

When in one breath you uphold capitalism, and in another you try to resist it you act like a simpleton. Now stop fooling; turn Socialist; vote the Socialist ticket straight; it demands the overthrow of the system that makes you a merchandise; then, indeed, you would strike to a purpose.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged: \$200.00
H. B. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.00
C. E. Thompson, N. Y. City 1.00
Section Lincoln, Neb., per B. F. Kellard 2.00
George Taylor, Barre, Vt. 1.00
Ernest Lennon, Mass., per Theo. Section Pittsfield, Mass. 4.00
A Hickey 2.00

Total \$222.00

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Daily PEOPLE Miner Fund.

Previously acknowledged: \$2,250.00
John Robbins, N. Y. City 2.00

Total \$2,252.00

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By A. M. SIMONS, Chicago.

The physician commonly thinks of his profession as one apart from the rest of the world in which he lives. He has been taught that "professional morality" forbids competition in his work even though he believes it to be the life of all other trades. He generally attempts to account for this upon grounds of morality, but the student of society has learned that the moral code is only another name for class customs that are of advantage to the members of the class. He therefore examines any such peculiar "morality" only as showing something of the history and nature of the body of people who are united in following such customs.

Let us look at the medical profession from this point of view and see what lessons can be learned from its peculiar code of "morals." In the first place we notice that it is a profession that was little changed by the great industrial revolution. It was simply an appendage to the ruling classes. The poor were left to witchcraft, conjuring and herb-doctoring for what medical assistance they required. Each physician was connected with a certain body of patients to whom he bore largely the relation of a personal servant, with a somewhat insecure tenure of office and uncertain pay. Such personal relations were then much more common throughout society than to-day.

Hence it happened that when commerce and industry became simply a fierce struggle for the mastery, and the personal element was almost wholly eliminated from their relations, its presence in the medical profession was made more prominent by contrast. As is always the case under such circumstances, the peculiar feature of the profession became recognized as a virtue by its members and they sought to enact its provisions into a permanent form that might be a barrier to the entrance of competition. A code of rules embodying the principles of this so-called professional courtesy grew up describing the limits within which the economic principle was to be allowed action. The articles of this code are almost wholly for the purpose of maintaining the profession as a non-competitive one.

A set scale of prices is agreed upon or become fixed by custom—to vary from which (especially in the direction of cheapness), is "unprofessional." Even the terms of the commercial world are avoided. The remuneration received for services is a "Fee" or an "Honorarium"—never a price or wages. In some parts of Europe this is carried so far it is held to be discourteous to even place money in the hand of a physician. It must simply be laid upon a table or left with a clerk. To ask him for his bill is an insult. Other features of the commercial world are looked at in the same way by this code of morality. Advertising is considered a deadly sin. The keeping of a trade-secret or patenting a mechanical improvement is equally reprehensible. Elaborate provisions are made to prevent one physician from securing the patients of another. Professional morals in this line must not be violated even though the patient suffer. In every way the attempt is made to make it appear that in the medical profession competition is highly immoral.

Now while that last position may be perfectly true, one cannot but wonder at the blindness that prevents physicians from seeing that there is nothing peculiar in their profession that makes competition more criminal than in other lines. Tell a doctor this, however, and he will tell you that the business of the physician is to save life and hence competition would endanger life. How about the baker and the grocer? Is not their profession also to save life? Are adulterated drugs more deadly than adulterated food? Does not the builder of a great Atlantic liner have more lives in his power than the director of a hospital? Does competition not as directly murder the sweatshop worker as the victim of a quack? Is it less dangerous to human life to limit by patents the safety appliance for railroads than to curtail the power of a surgeon in the same way? Everything that can be said against competition among physicians applies at a hundred other points in our social life.

There is another phase of the question that interests the social student. However much it has been possible up to the present time to make the medical profession a non-competitive one, it is now rapidly losing this distinguishing characteristic. I do not here allude to the inroads of "quacks" or to repeated breaches in "professional courtesy," although from numerous complaints that arise, these appear to become daily more frequent. It might only be remarked in passing that such breaches will increase in number as the pressure gets harder, and the waves of the competitive ocean with which the profession is surrounded beat more fiercely upon the artificial dykes of custom and code regulations. Aside from this there are changes taking place within the profession much more significant than these frequent breaches of the code. It is gradually taking on many of the features of capitalism.

One of the first developments in any industry that is entering the capitalist stage is the breaking up of the various departments and partitioning them among different individuals—the division of labor. This stage was reached some time ago in the medical profession and the day of the "Specialist" in all lines of medical work is now fully arrived.

Another sign is the presence of a great number of new and expensive investments. I do not mean mere improvements in ordinary surgical instruments but those involving entirely new methods of treatment. Some of these are still in the experimental stage—as the "heat cure" for rheumatism and the "Murphy gas treatment" for consumption. Others such as the X-ray and many forms of electric therapeutics, are now of such well recognized value that no well equipped office can afford to do without them. Their expense, however, places them beyond the reach of the beginner, as effectively as patents or trade secrets, and confuses

their use to the already successful practitioner.

Bacteriology has well-nigh wrought an "Industrial Revolution" in medical science. It has made absolutely necessary to the successful physician, a well-equipped laboratory, with expensive microscopes and culture apparatus, for the use of which, if too poor to own, he must pay handsomely; in which case he feels another phase of the competitive system just entering the profession—capitalist exploitation. The use of antiseptic treatment in surgery has not only revolutionized it professionally, but industrially and socially. The proper apparatus for a major surgical operation can now seldom be found outside of a hospital. This brings us to one of the most significant points in the whole discussion—the growth of hospitals and sanitariums.

In many ways the introduction of the hospital system into medical practice is analogous to the introduction of the factory system into industrial life. Wherever the legal title to the hospital may rest, the essence of ownership, which, as I pointed out in a former article, consists in the control of a thing with reference to the actions of others, rests in the little coterie of managing doctors. This control gives them a tremendous economic advantage over their less favored competitors. Whenever this control is used to reduce the income of those outside for the benefit of those favored, we have the germ of capitalist exploitation. The growth of hospitals, and the development of sanitariums—which on their economic side are conducted almost completely on a competitive, capitalistic basis.

Another sign of the development we are tracing is the abolition of the "apprenticeship system." At one time a large percentage of those who desired to become doctors entered the office of some established physician and studied and practiced under his direction. During late years this plan has almost entirely given way to the system of medical schools. As in industry, so here, the technical school is supplanting individual instruction of apprentices. We see the same results that followed the analogous movement in industry in the removal of all checks to numbers that apprenticeship afforded. Physicians are now raising the long familiar cry of the artisan that technical schools are overcrowding the trade.

Yet another point. One of the prominent characteristics of the evolution in industry is that production has become social. It is no longer carried on for specific individuals but for society. The analogy may be a trifle far fetched, but it seems to me there is a similar change taking place in the field of medicine. More and more the problems that confront the physician are those of prevention rather than of cure. Sanitation rather than therapeutics would seem to be the field of the physician of the future. The study of water and sewer systems, of isolation, quarantine, disinfection, and prevention of unhealthy conditions, are becoming more important parts of medical science. It is not the individual patient who is the object of effort, but society in general. A large field is thus being opened up for the employment of physicians by public bodies, municipal, state and national.

More significant than any of these movements is the appearance of that last and surest sign of developed capitalism—the proletariat. I do not here refer to the great number of physicians who are forced to fall out of the race for lack of practice and who are thus driven to fill the proletariat of other industries or to join the "Army of the Unemployed." How large this number has become may be shown by a clipping from the "National Druggist," which states that an investigation by a doctor of the members of his class ten years after graduation found only 36 per cent. of them practicing medicine. I refer, however, to another development where an exploited class is being built up within the profession. The recent advances in bacteriology and microscopic pathology make the diagnosis of many diseases simply a question of obtaining a certain culture or making a certain microscopic examination. This can be done as well by a student after a few months practice as by the most noted physician. As a result the practice has already developed of hiring younger doctors to perform these services at a regular remuneration—either "piece or time" wages. The development has even gone so far that laboratories have been erected whose business it is to undertake such work at reduced prices, and who employ regular physicians to carry on the experiments and investigations. Here is a truly developed class of proletarians whose labor is as genuinely exploited as is that of any factory employee. That this class will rapidly increase and receive a swiftly lowering wage there is no chance to dispute. As was shown above, an army of unemployed is already existing eager to fill such positions. Other developments are continually increasing the pressure.

The young doctor is each year finding success harder to obtain. Formerly he was expected to begin practicing among the poorer members of society—the workmen and their families, and there gain experience and reputation before attaining to a "paying practice." That this was not wholly a desirable condition for the workmen seems never to have occurred to the otherwise so acute professional conscience.

To-day this source of revenue and means of rising is cut off from the young doctor. The dispensary and the clinic now seek out the sufferers whose industrial exploitation has proceeded to the point where they can no longer afford the privacy and decency of individual medical treatment and disputes for the privilege of obtaining them as "material" for lecture rooms and private classes. The young physician finds all openings closed and can only hope to rise by "affiliating" himself with some successful practitioner whose wage-slave he becomes.

With exploitation has come the inevitable class distinctions. One of the

THINGS IN MARYLAND.

Tactics of Disturbance and "Elements of Revolution."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Here in Baltimore we are afflicted—or blessed—with a small segment of that element which is alternately anarchist, "pure and simple," and latterly Debeist. It calls itself a branch of the S. D. P. and upon hearing that the S. L. P. had nominated candidates for Congress, convened itself and nominated candidates also. Then tried sophistry and smooth talk to get us to withdraw our candidates in certain districts, they to withdraw their candidates in other districts.

Bravely they called themselves "Socialists" and said they would be sorry to see the Socialist (?) vote split.

When their offer was refused and the fact pointed out that they were the interlopers and should withdraw, they made the weak excuse that they did not know the S. L. P. had candidates in the field. As a last resort they requested that we leave them alone and attack the Democrats and Republicans, they to pursue the same course with us.

In answer the fact was pointed out that they were in the field solely to cause confusion among the workers, that they were in an alliance with the fakirs of the pure and simple stripe and altogether too friendly with certain Republican politicians for us to fail in our duty of exposing the falseness of their principles and the criminality of their tactics. Thereupon they commenced to vituperate, saying that certain individuals in the S. L. P. were "bull-headed," "obstinate bullies," who want "to warp all men to their own shape," etc.—the S. D. P.—were as "good Socialists" as the members of the S. L. P. and were going to make it interesting for the S. L. P. until that party got rid of certain individuals and changed some of its tactics. One of their candidates being asked which end of the platform he was standing on, the first part of the last part, gave a sickly grin and said he was standing on "all of it." He was told he was missing his vocation, he ought to be on the stage as a contortionist because a man who could straddle a platform claiming to represent the workers and the small capitalist farmers could do the "split" to perfection.

The above is an instance of how these people try to becloud the real issue of a difference in principles behind the fog of a dislike for men. Their platform is a conglomeration of discontent, Coxe's good road plan, and the sub-treasury plan of the Populists.

Their organ, an obscure paper, edited by that bean ideal Socialist-Anarchist A. S. Edwards, who has been alternately Colonist and anti-Colonist for eight years past, has from the first published articles proving (?) that the working class cannot emancipate itself unless it entrenches in power the small capitalist farmer class, a class which in this State hires little children of from 6 and 7 years old to work on its land from sun-up to sun-down for what? Now-belly corn meal and molasses sufficient to keep them alive and occasionally throws in some played-out clothes as a bonus. The farmers of this State are guilty of the following sharp practice also: They come to Baltimore, see an employment agency and state that they want men. The manager of the employment agency sends them men; these men are supposed to get \$10 a month, but when the end of the month is up the meek and lowly farmer, "without whom the worker cannot hope to achieve his freedom," stops one dollar out of the man's pay and tells him that if he wishes to work another month he must go back and hire over again with the employment agent. The man while working is compelled to work all through daylight, is fed on slop and compelled to sleep in any old corn-shed. Such is the class whose battles, according to the S. D. P., we must fight; this is the class we must "entrench in power" so that they may skin us to a greater degree than at present.

The S. D. P. start out on a wrong assumption, i. e., that this mean living and meaner thinking class are a power numerically, and so starting get further from the truth with each day. Maryland has a population of a little over a million, more than 600,000 of whom live in cities where manufacturing is carried on, and instead of the country sending its unemployed into the cities as in the past, the cities now, at certain seasons of the year, send vast numbers into the country, there to be skinned as badly as they are in the towns. Ask any of those petty employers in the country to raise wages or reduce hours, note what a howl would go up and then come around and tell the workers that their day of emancipation cannot come until they have built warehouses wherein the capitalist farmer can store his grain until such time as it has become high in price, so that the bread which the worker eats shall double in price and he and his shall suffer want. Then tell the worker that until this small farmer class which displays all the earmarks of petty tyranny, small ideas and insignificant mental ability, belonging to small capitalist production, shall have been further "entrenched" in their ability to skin us, we can hope for nothing. The S. D. P. should do all this before it says that the only difference between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. is one of personal dislike among the leaders.

For years the Anarchists and middle heads who are now the "muck-ab-demucks" in the S. D. P. here were able to frighten the real Socialists with their bugaboo of what an "element of strength" they were. This year they have been put where they properly belong, opposing Socialism and aiding Capitalism. Across their banner is the word "Ichabod," and with the ending of this year of grace ceases their ability to pose as Socialists.

All honor to those, who, standing squarely on the class struggle, have at last achieved the spewing out by the movement in Baltimore of the fakes and visionaries who caused them shame and contumely in the past.

E. C.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Satisfactory" Conditions in Richmond, Va.

TO THE PEOPLE.—We have in this city a "Saturday" Club, which consists of some of the wealthiest ladies of the town. These ladies lecture at their meetings on historical events connected with the "evolution of society." These topics have invariably prevailing Socialism and as a consequence Socialism has frequently been on the tapis in the club.

Now, there is somewhere out of town an association called the "Consumers' League." The League frequently appears in print giving out "the good it has done," wherever it has a local branch. One of these circulars have reached our Richmond "Saturday" Club, and the question was mooted as to whether or not they should start a branch here of the League. The local papers reported the matter, and state that the plan was abandoned because the secretary of the Club, Miss Pleasant, had found the "conditions prevailing in Richmond" so unfavorable that there seems to be no need of a "Consumers' League" branch here, and much more to the same effect. Happiness, according to these reports, prevails here, and need not be improved.

Now, compare these views with the actual conditions. Here are some few facts: At Meyer's, the largest department store here, an establishment that already has swallowed up several other stores, the sales and goods get from \$1.50 to \$6 a week. In that store there is a young lady who sits on an elevated seat and wraps up parcels all day for \$1.50 a week.

At the Styles, the sales-ladies get from \$2.50 to \$6 a week. The throat-packers working at the bench of the American Tobacco Company got, down to last June 1, 20 cents a thousand; but since that time, when the company got only 15 cents a thousand. At a branch of the same concern, newly invented cigarette machines have been put in. For the "good of the machine," and the "convenience of the trade," the machines were placed down stairs, and the female operatives were removed to the top floor, where, during the late hot summer, they suffered so much from the heat, being right under the "hot" rays of the sun, that many more had to quit work. The machines were taken care of; the operatives were left to swelter.

The presence or absence here of a branch of the "Consumers' League," I know, is not going to affect conditions either way. Our conditions can not be affected except in the measure that the class-conscious labor vote makes itself felt. The "good of the machine" and the "convenience of the trade," which are the conditions, are, and what the nature of their "satisfactoriness" is, may be inferred from the few facts I give. They are typical of many others I could mention.

E. SCHROEDER.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15.

A Fraud Punctured.

TO THE PEOPLE.—My attention has been called to an article published under my name in the "Social Democratic Herald" of August 22, 1898, and I desire to state that I would naturally presume it to be an original contribution of mine to that paper.

In justice to myself, I am unwilling to allow the impression which this might create, to go unchallenged, and I desire to state most emphatically that this article was published without my knowledge or consent.

The fraud by which I have been unwittingly made to appear to contribute to this paper, and by inference, perhaps, as a supporter of the "Social Democratic party," is quite transparent. The article in question is a patchwork of extracts from an address delivered by me in 1891, and a pamphlet published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party. There is no mention of this in the "Herald" whatever. It is concealed under a new title, and there is not so much as a typographical indication of its disjointed and fragmentary character. The intentional character of this deception is also shown by the fact that the selected articles on the same page are carefully credited to the sources from which they are taken.

Further comment on this edifying example of "business" methods seems superfluous. For my part, I prefer the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor party, which are at least honest. I have my "prejudices" still to lose.

W. S. MCCLURE.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13.

How to Promote Popular Information.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In regard to placing THE PEOPLE in public libraries, I beg leave to say that a library, situated where there is a section or a member of the party, that does not have THE PEOPLE on file is a very great mistake. Let the paper be sent to the library from the office of publication by the organizer or other member in the locality of the library, at his or her Section's expense; then notify the library that it has been donated with the request that it be placed in the reading room and preserved for future reference; and then "await the developments."

A library management that knows its business will be glad to get it. Should any library refuse to accept the same, it ought to be told that it is "monkeying" with the advance agent of the biggest Social Revolution that ever appeared on wheels, and that the paper has slain 14 librarians and 100 laborers in the United States, and is a Tiger in pursuit of its prey, and that offending librarians are among its special mark.

In every place of importance as complete a file of THE PEOPLE as possible ought to be accessible, and in the reading room, in the place to keep it. It ought to be the duty of the officers of the party in each town and city to file all publications of the party in the library as soon as they come out—books, pamphlets, leaflets, and three daily, weekly and monthly and weekly papers—that is what the institution is for.

SOCIALIST.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

G. L. W. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The maxim: "Rather than one innocent man suffer, let two guilty men escape" does not apply. Do you know what chess, cribbage or any leading game, not exclusively of hazard? In all of them, the methods and principles followed towards the end of the game differ greatly from those that are observed at the beginning; when, in which, the player needs but a few points to make, he adopts tactics essentially different from those that he observes when the game is new, or the end is not yet within reach; chess, at a closing stage, a number of pieces, otherwise carefully guarded, may be wisely sacrificed to queen a pawn, etc. Now, games reflect the conduct of man on the higher planes of life. The principles here pointed out, as prevalent in games, are prevalent in movements; they are the trivial manifestations of principles that prevail also in higher spheres of man's activity; the principle in chess is the principle in the movement; the principle in the movement is the principle in the social movement. Society in its static is governed by the opposite rule of society in its dynamical stage. Society in its static, that is to say, at peace, established and with its revolutionary changes locked in its past, can safely allow two criminals to escape rather than punish one innocent man; hence it follows the principle. On the other hand, however, society in its dynamical, that is to say, in its revolutionary, and having its own establishment, its static stage to reach, can not safely follow that principle; it is governed by the opposite; it is safer for it to punish two innocent men than to allow one guilty man to remain at large; that one guilty member may seriously put

the reaching of its static stage, its success, in jeopardy. Nor does the application of the principle imply cruelty. If, in order to make sure that one guilty member shall be incapacitated, from putting a revolutionary movement in jeopardy, two innocent ones might be hanged and quartered, one might hesitate; but such is not the nature of the "punishment" in question to-day, and none less than the innocent object to such discipline; in the end, it is a protection to themselves. When the present dynamical stage of the economic social system shall have advanced to such a point that it will be so clear as to be instinctively felt by all, and to need no argument.

L. B. NEW YORK.—The facts on which the Letter-Box answer to "W. S., Brooklyn, N. Y." in the issue of the 11th instant were based are these:

"If it were necessary to give a thrust to the underlying theory of single taxation that thrust is given by the revelations made at the public examination in the Bankruptcy Court of London, England, into the affairs of one Ernest Terah Hooley, the promoter of a bogus affair, the Danlap Tire Company. The examination reveals that thousands upon thousands of pounds and shillings were paid to 'members of the nobility' to lend their names as 'Directors' of the bogus company. Three of these items are astounding. One is \$12,500 to Lord Albemarle, another is \$25,000 to Lord De La Warr, and the third is \$10,000 to the Earl of Winchester."

"Here we have men who, according to single tax theory, should be possessed of 'white-hot' brains, and all the while they are so low as to play figure-heads and decoys for a capitalist concern."

The acceptor has passed from the hands of the Lord to those of the Capitalist. He is the Lord to-day, and he is the one to overthrow. All economic and social inquiry must go down with him, and will not go down before."

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Socialists and New Trade Unionists, sent to John McBride to aid the then striking Alabama miners.

H. B. A. LONDON, ONT.—The answer, given above to "E. M. W., Polk, Pa." on the source of surplus value answers your question, particularly when you add thereto the consideration that, when the capitalist buys labor-power he thereby buys the use value of labor's whole time.

The "USE value" of the cost mentioned above is to give warmth; the quantity of the warmth that will be paid for, is the "EXCHANGE value" of the cost, depends ultimately upon the length of time he uses the cost. If he uses the cost little, the quantity of warmth that will be paid for, will be just so much more. So with the "USE value" of labor-power. That "USE value" is to produce more wealth than represented by the warmth that will be paid for. According to the quantity of additional or surplus wealth that he receives, who pays the "EXCHANGE value" of labor-power, depends upon the length of time (or intensity of time) he uses surplus labor-power. If he uses the labor-power little, the quantity of surplus wealth will be little; if he uses the labor-power much, the quantity of surplus wealth will be just so much more.

There is no error in this Marxian analysis. In its application to the question at hand, it is ground that the capitalist might have just as easily gained his point by a "fictitious advance of the price" on the previous product, you overlook the fact that Marx explains that the capitalist does not gain his point by actions that are only of the nature of perturbing causes, and that can not affect the central truth. That is the only scientific method; first establish the central fact, or law, and then consider the "perturbing" or incidental causes.

D. C. DENVER, COLO.—Guesnet: If Gompers had accepted the challenge issued to him by Arthur Kepp we would know it. Dull though Gompers is, he won't be the fool to accept a debate that will leave him no room for maneuver. He knows that the debate will leave the point that Gompers is an organizer of scabs in Washington, D. C., and that he does so in order to break up the unions there that don't pay him dues. Gompers might have accepted the challenge for salvation upon the ignorance of the audience before him on the facts alleged; but to debate such a point in Washington itself, before an audience that is well posted on the facts and that he can't fool, he won't do it. You must have been misinformed.

"WATCHER," HOLYOKE, MASS.—You need not apprehend for a moment that any of the men active in the Socialist Labor party may "lose of these days throw down their arms and go to the front." We know of none whose understanding of the movement, and of the nature of the work required from them, is so visionary as to feel, disgusted with the present, that they will debate ideas away from the point that Gompers is an organizer of scabs in Washington, D. C., and that he does so in order to break up the unions there that don't pay him dues. Gompers might have accepted the challenge for salvation upon the ignorance of the audience before him on the facts alleged; but to debate such a point in Washington itself, before an audience that is well posted on the facts and that he can't fool, he won't do it. You must have been misinformed.

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N. L. STONE, NEW YORK.—Presumably, the statement you refer to from Gompers' paper, "The Federationist," of this month, is this:

"It is a positive untruth that the editor of this paper at any time in his life was a candidate for any office on the ticket of either or both of the Republican or Democratic parties with his consent. When delegates were sent to the National Convention of the State of New York, organized labor of New York City nominated him among others. During his absence at the Cigar-makers' International Union Convention at New York, he was elected to the position of the District endorsed his nomination. He sent telegram to election authorities declining the nomination. Upon his return he was informed that a telegraphic declaration was made on his behalf, and that he was to be a candidate for legal declarations had elapsed and his name was printed upon the official ballot. He never directly or indirectly either expected or accepted the nomination. He received the nomination from the delegates, both the Republican and Democratic parties, but declined. He has steadfastly declined every nomination or appointment tendered him by any and every political party, and has not been a member or adherent of any one of them."

If this is the passage you refer to, it bristles with falsehoods.

1st. It is false that Gompers was nominated by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of New York, 1894, by "organized labor of New York City."—He was nominated by a Populist party, free silver, convention, and endorsed by a Republican party, and a Republican member or adherent of any one of them."

2nd. It is false that upon his return to the city, "the time for legal declarations had elapsed."—He arrived in the city fully three days before the time had elapsed; it seems he did not know that the time had elapsed, but that that was a mere subterfuge and that he was anxious to run was established by the fact that he had been SOON AS HE WAS NOTIFIED THAT THE TIME HAD ELAPSED, HE LAY LOW; had to "go" to Washington, we think; at any rate, he disappeared until the time for legal declarations had elapsed, and then he turned up serenely, like a martyr, running despite his wishes; and he emphasized his martyrdom by "accidentally" appearing at several Populist (free silver) and Republican (free trade) campaign meetings and speaking in behalf of himself, and causing to be printed and distributed—in some cases distributing himself—campaign posters with his own picture on them. It was a very clever campaign "renewing labor," as he claimed, made the labor he represented ridiculous by running on both the "Free Silver" and the "Anti-Free Silver" platform.

3rd. It is a deliberate suggestion of a falsehood that that when he was nominated for State Senator by the Democratic and the Republican parties he declined. It was in 1896, October 25, when the County Democracy of this city nominated him. The Seventh Senate District, and the Republican party endorsed him. Did he decline? Let's see whether he did. He accepted, in private, but let the public know, he accepted publicly unless he had the endorsement, at least the consent of the Socialists. He looked for that. He hunted up the then editor of the "Voice" (Socialist) daily, and did not get up until he had him in his, the editor's house, in Jersey City. There he raved him up in the small hours of the night and "discussed" the matter; he got no satisfaction there, but still was not willing to give up the nomination. The next day he appeared before the Central Labor Federation to request its endorsement. Despite all the wire-pulling he had tried, and the threats that the S. L. P. would refuse his endorsement, he gave him a square place of his mind. It was not until then that he "declined."

"These Gompers' false pretenses are called once more."

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TURATI.

The court-martial at Milan has condemned our Comrade Turati, the Socialist deputy of the Italian Chambers, and the Republican deputy, De Andre, to twelve years of seclusion. They were accused of inciting to a civil war. They wished to render them responsible for the disturbances which took place at Milan on the four hundredth anniversary of the last Milan. Naturally, they took every care not to bring forward at the hearing even the shadow of a proof of this charge.

The Socialist deputy, Turati, was accused especially of a speech which he delivered some hours before the disorders began, and which he delivered in the hope to hinder by it a manifestation projected by the workers in a suburb of Milan. "The hour of our revolution," said he, "has not yet arrived. We are now but a feeble minority; let us await patiently the proper hour for action, and at that moment the elected of the proletariat will be the first to put themselves at your head." This speech, pronounced in the midst of an exasperated crowd, has been approved by all honest men. A correspondent of the French "Le Temps," a paper very far from being in sympathy with the Socialists, declared a few days after that Turati held the only language possible on this occasion. It was necessary to hinder an unequal struggle, to save victims; and, if Milan did not that day see blood shed uselessly in the streets, it was only through the Socialist deputy.

But all that mattered nothing for the court-martial and, in spite of reason, in spite of the evidence, in spite of witnesses who all confirmed the view that Turati, far from having excited to disorder, on the contrary, tried his best to pacify the rioters, in spite of his own noble defence, Turati has been condemned—condemned not as a rioter but only because he is a Socialist. "I am a Socialist," said Turati at the court-martial, "and a Socialist deputy. If it is a crime to be a Socialist then I am culpable, because I am a convinced Socialist. My party, which just now came out from the elections to the German Reichstag with over two million votes and with fifty-five elected, is a party of legality. It never approved the policy of Anarchist violence. In innumerable articles and speeches I have always pronounced myself for legality." Then Turati goes on describing the history of the riots of Milan and their causes, and proves beyond any doubt, that, from the first day, he tried to pacify the minds of the workers, concluding his defence with the words: "We Socialists shall owe our ultimate victory to quite another kind of revolution—the peaceful revolution of the economic development and mental culture."

And Turati was found guilty; not of any crime, but of being one of the most valiant, one of the most indefatigable propagandists of Socialism in Italy.

Turati has been more than that, he was the first who made scientific Socialism known in Italy. Before him the Comrades Lassari (now also condemned to several years of imprisonment), Croce, and Cosat (both in flight), have organized a trade union movement somewhat imbued with Socialism. Turati put himself at the head of this movement and established the line which the party henceforth followed.

Our friend had been long prepared for this chief role, his great talents and his profound learning. Having hardly finished at the university he published a volume on "Crime and the Social Question," which gained a great reputation in the press and the world of scholars. Later on he published verses which he wrote in his youth, and this at once classed him among the poets of the future. But the economic sciences attracted him, still more than any other and he went into them with all the enthusiasm of his brilliant nature. Having become the leader of the growing Socialist party, he established the "Critica Sociale," a bi-monthly organ of scientific socialism, which is reckoned now among the best reviews of economical and social sciences. The articles written by Turati, distinguished by their clear style, forced even his adversaries to recognize him as the first journalist in Italy.

Turati is a first-rate speaker. His inclusive speech, his irony full of satirical force, at which they often could not help smiling, make him redoubtable for his adversaries. In the Chamber, where he sat during two legislatures, he was always listened to with respect; and the ministers, whom he recalled to their duty, often non-plussed by his impeccable logic, had but one answer for him. They declared that they would not answer him at all.

Such is Turati in his moral character. With regard to the physical side he is of a large stature, dark, with eyes full of fire and movement. A small black beard gives to his proud and characteristic face the character of a thinker and fighter. Turati is but thirty-nine years of age. At this early age the Italian executioners cut up his life so useful and precious to the cause of his country and of humanity, and complete thus their "noble" task which they began a month since by condemning to two years imprisonment his brave and faithful friend and helper, Lena Koulichoff—London, England, "Justice."

New Jersey.

Appeal to all Socialist Labor Party Sections, Singing Societies, Turn Societies, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branches, Trade Unions, and all sympathetic organizations in New Jersey: Greeting—In consideration of the coming fall election campaign to be conducted throughout the State in the interest of the working class, we, the State Committee, S. L. P., decided, in order to obtain the necessary means to carry on such a campaign, to arrange for a General Festival and Banquet, in Phoenix Park, Newark, Sunday, October 2, at 2 p. m. We hereby send tickets, and hope you will assist us to your utmost ability. The festival is arranged by the State Committee. Societies wishing to participate will please notify us of the same. At least, we expect all organizations to attend in body. All further information can be had from the State Committee, S. L. P., JOHN P. WEIGEL, Secretary, 106 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Tickets not returned on October 2, must be paid for.

Massachusetts.

At a convention of the S. L. P. of the 34th Massachusetts District, held in Cambridge, Sept. 13, Wm. E. Stearns, of Cambridge, was nominated for Congress.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Randow, 103 Champlain Street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde Street, Montreal.

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of September 20, with Comrade Sauter in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 17 showed: receipts, \$115.70; expenditures, \$25.70.

Murphy submitted a circular, issued by Clarksburg Union No. 10, containing a letter by H. Stahl in connection therewith he offered the following resolution, which was carried:

RESOLVED, That in view of the circumstance that we are now within only a few weeks of election day, and that the minds of the party membership are now and should be absorbed by the campaign work, and the discussion of internal matters, and the raising of the same, at such a time as this can only be harmful to the campaign; we therefore lay over until after election the consideration of a certain circular letter that has recently appeared over the signature of Henry Stahl, one of the members of this National Executive Committee, and make it the first order of business for the session of next November.

The Polish Executive Committee sent communications and a committee of one, asking for endorsement of an Editorial Committee appointed by them. Action on this was deferred until Comrade Moren was appointed to look over the contents and watch the policy pursued by "Sila," and report to the N. E. C. The removal of the paper from Buffalo, having been decided by a referendum vote of the Polish party organizations, (82 for, 19 against), was approved and the paper is to be transferred as soon as the books have been audited and security given to Section Buffalo for debts owing to the paper. The books are to be examined by one representative of the Polish Executive Committee, one representative of Section Buffalo, the two to select a competent and impartial bookkeeper. The Polish Executive Committee, wishing to appeal from the decision of the National Executive Committee on the editorialship of "Sila" to the general vote of the party, it was resolved to inform them in answer to their letter that they can demand whatever matter they want to submit at any time they see fit, such matter to be in circular form and that the National Executive Committee will transmit same to the Sections, together with a statement of their own.

A request of Section Marion, Ind., to send a delegate to a certain "Industrial and Commercial Convention" to be held at Johnson City, Pa., October 17, 1898, was acted on adversely.

Organizers Hickey and Keinar report as to their work in Massachusetts and Nebraska, respectively. The secretary reported that the local report of a Section organized at Yale, Kansas, was controlled by Populists and that he had written to the Kansas State Committee for further information. Resolved, to defer sending the supplies to said Section until the State Committee is heard from.

Charters were granted to new Sections in: South Omaha, Neb., and Milford, Conn.

Connecticut.

The Socialist Labor Party ticket for the State of Connecticut is: Governor—Charles Stodel, Hartford; Lieutenant Governor—Charles Stodel, Hartford; State Treasurer—Timothy Sullivan, New Britain; State Secretary—Fansther Serer, New Haven; State Controller—Thomas Steinfeld, New Haven; State Attorney—William E. Whitte, New Haven.

Comrade Thomas Hickey will speak in: Hartford—Wednesday, Sept. 21. Stony Creek—Thursday, Sept. 22. New Britain—Friday, Sept. 23. Waterbury—Saturday, Sept. 24. Danbury—Sunday, Sept. 25. Stamford—Monday, Sept. 26. South Norwalk—Tuesday, Sept. 27. Bridgeport—Wednesday, Sept. 28. Ansonia—Thursday, Sept. 29. Milford, Friday, Sept. 30. Meriden—Saturday, October 1. Bristol—Sunday, Oct. 2. Rockville—Monday, Oct. 3. New Haven—Tuesday, Oct. 4.

NEW HAVEN.—Section New Haven calls on members and friends to assist in agitation.

A new hall has been secured for Sunday afternoon meetings. The opening of our new hall takes place Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 p. m., St. George Hall, Cutler Building, corner Church and Chapel streets. Comrade Chas. Mercer, of Bridgeport, will speak on "Why I am a Socialist." We hope our comrades and friends will encourage us in our undertaking and attend with their friends to these meetings which will be held every Sunday afternoon in the new hall.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE.—Section Baltimore is now organized with three branches, viz., Branch 1 (American), R. T. Maymoran, Organizer; Branch 2 (German), Rudolf Elman, Organizer; Branch 3 (Bohemian), Joseph Kold, Organizer; and has formed a Central Committee representing the joint Section, of which R. T. Maymoran, 6345 Fremont Avenue, Baltimore, Md., is Organizer of the Section Baltimore. The party here has nominated Congressional candidates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts, and also in one other district in the State, and expects to carry on a thorough and systematic agitation. We organized the Bohemian Branch on the night of Sept. 10, with ten members; they have since added three more. Comrade Katz was here and did effective work.

New York.

To the Sections—Comrade Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Governor, will start on a tour through the State on Monday, September 20.

Schenectady—Sept. 26.

Amsterdam—Sept. 27.

Pondus—Sept. 28.

Gloversville—Sept. 29.

Johnstown—Sept. 30.

Utica—Oct. 1, 2, and 3.

Oneida—Oct. 4.

Syracuse—Oct. 5 and 6.

Auburn—Oct. 7.

Bochester—Oct. 8 and 9.

Lockport—Oct. 10.

Buffalo—Oct. 12 and 13.

Batavia—Oct. 14.

Rochester—Oct. 15.

Elmira—Oct. 16.

Albany—Oct. 17 and 18.

Troy—Oct. 19.

Langsbrough—Oct. 20.

Newburgh—Oct. 21.

Peekskill—Oct. 24.

Yonkers—Oct. 25.

Pleasantville, Oct. 26.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary State Committee.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The regular meeting of the G. E. B. was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 15, at the headquarters, 23 Duane Street. All members present except Comrades Hoffman, Wilson, and Murphy. Vogt excused.

Comrade J. J. International Clearman, ex-Union appeared before the Board and stated the condition of the union and asked the Board's aid to carry information to the rank and file and emancipate them from the grip of the Union. Matter was considered and action taken as suggested.

Communications:

One from Thos. Harris, of Maynard, O., inquiring whether he had the constitution and the laws of the different languages, as the Polish and other foreign element were anxious to be organized. Secretary instructed to forward the necessary information.

One from Massachusetts Union of Allegheny, Pa., ordered supplies and stated they were initiating new members at every meeting. Attended to by the secretary.

One from Secretary D. A. 11, Chicago, stating that the arrest of Earl Kitchener for doing in the East that George, who was elected delegate to the last convention

at Buffalo, failed to deliver at Buffalo \$25.00 given to him for that purpose, and that Morgan now claims that all the \$25.00 given him \$25.00 of which he was instructed to pay for dues of Locals of D. A. 11, was needed by him for the trip. The secretary of D. A. 11 also asks the Board to wait until after election for a settlement of their indebtedness. Action: The Board decided to grant request of D. A. 11 and postpone further action on the Chicago Locals, in view of the activity of its members in the campaign and the straight into which they are placed by the conduct of their delegate to the Buffalo convention.

One from Henry Wehner, stating they had acquiesced in the action of the Board on the label in regard to L. A. 35 (Bakers' of N. Y.), D. A. 8 (Independent Bakers) requests that action be suspended in regard to revoking the charter of that L. A., and that L. A. 8 be given an opportunity to correct the false information on which L. A. 35 acted. Action: Request of D. A. 8 granted.

One from May Keller, secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, requesting the proceedings of the Board be printed in THE PEOPLE, and that the Board be instructed to take steps had been taken to organize the Board of Appeals, which had been ordered at the convention with the seat at Philadelphia. Action: Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12 to take steps to constitute a National Board of Appeals.

One from L. A. 191 of Johnstown, N. Y., Kueestehers' Union, stating that the local had dissolved owing to the arrest of local and economic conditions, but the educational work of the Alliance is not lost to the general movement.

One from Allied Printing Trades L. A. 185 of Montreal enclosing copy of a letter from D. A. 12 to the Board. Action: The label was approved, since it conformed to the rules of the Board, and secretary is to notify all Locals of the printing trade that this label has been adopted by the Board for the trade.

Communications were also received from Washington, D. C.: Leather Workers' Philadelphia; Printers of Newark; from Lima, O.; Cleveland, O.; New Bedford, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; and Somerville, Mass., asking general information. Attended to by the secretary.

Resolved, That no transfer of a Local from one District to another be allowed without the consent of the G. E. B.

D. A. 48 requested permission to admit L. A. 83 (Printers) and L. A. 98 (Swedish Machinists) who formerly belonged to D. A. 1, Ganon.

Action on D. A. 1, C. L. F.:

WHEREAS, D. A. 1, by the resolution adopted at its last Sunday meeting, can now leave no doubt upon, and has authenticated the fact that the crime committed by Bohm against the working class, in printing capitalist political advertisements in last year's Journal of D. A. 1 (Central Labor Federation) was an act in which the leading and controlling element in the Federation must have participated, and must have been as guilty as himself, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of D. A. 1 is hereby revoked.

The question of procuring the emblem of the Alliance, The Arm and Hammer, to be used by the Locals, was discussed, but action was laid over until the next meeting, when the secretary would have the emblem acted on at the Buffalo convention and to be sent to referendum vote were then taken up, and after being compiled they were ordered printed and sent to the Locals for action. The Board decided that the final vote on the above must be in on or before December 1, 1898.

WM. L. BROWER, Secretary.

ECHOES OF LABOR DAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

misspent by the comrades of Section Newport News, and the working class of the place.

ORGANIZER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—Our local Labor Fakirs held on Labor Day a capitalist demonstration, to cajole the workers. They held a procession; it was large—it was strong, over a distance of one whole block. In the procession three bands were included to "help spread."

The assistance of the capitalist Mayor and Council were appealed to in order to relieve the fewness of the participants. Accordingly, eight mounted police led the squad (six companions for capitalist fakirs); six carriages, conveying the skippers and fleecers, followed by the wise men on foot, representing the I. T. U., who create profits for their exploiters to knock them out in their eight hour struggle and who allow themselves to be coined into dollars that their masters may ride, while they themselves come plodding along behind.

Birmingham's numerous industries were conspicuously absent, hopeful sign this, the proletariat's confidence has been shaken, he is searching for truth.

The assistant editor of the "Labor Advocate," that shining light of pseudo-Christianity and would-be capitalist, who holds that no one can be a Socialist without swallowing a double dose of theological nursery tales, took to peddling his take journal about the street on that day to enlighten people on what is and what is not Socialism.

This may be considered a short and rough sketch of the situation here. It tells the tale fully. And the tale tells us that work is here urgent, and the field ample.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from page 3.)

rewards that has always been held out to members of the "professions" has been that they would be allowed to reckon themselves socially as members of the capitalist class. Hence they became imbued with the sympathies and prejudices of that class and have shown little sympathy with the struggles of a suffering proletariat. There were few sharp distinctions within the profession. A doctor was always supposed to be entitled to admittance to any social class and there were few distinctions made between doctors. Today, however, the hospital interior of laboratory assistant is quite another person to the social world from the Head Physician or the Medical College Professor.

The evolution is now completed and to the Socialist who saw the end from the beginning, the lesson is instructive. Here is a profession hedged about by tradition from competitive influences, and protected by elaborate rules from its incursions showing all the phases of capitalist development. Division of labor, machinery, factory system, technical schools, social production, an exploited proletariat, army of the unemployed, and the class struggle—all present in germ or in full growth. Surely if anything shows the universality of Socialist philosophy it is these recent developments in the medical profession.

In this discussion no attention has been paid to many illustrations and developments that bear upon the Socialist philosophy. The physician cannot but constantly have these thrust upon him. Diseases of occupations, localities and social classes; the "social leveling microbe" uniting palace and tenement in a common fear, from which the palace alone can flee; the starvation origin of plague, and the terrible "slaughter of innocents" in

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of patrons upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of lawless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax, and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy, and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities' county, city, state and nation.

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

our slums are all phases of the situation that appeal to him with peculiar emphasis, but their discussion must be reserved until another time. It would seem, however, that unless these developments and lessons are wholly lost and the "stern logic of events" has lost its power to convince, the Socialists might well expect that a portion of the "educated proletariat" that is to assist in the overthrow of capitalism will come from the ranks of our medical profession.

Socialistischer Frauen-Verein,

Branch II, N. Y.

(Socialist Women's Ass'n, Br. 2, N. Y.)

A Grand Concert & Ball.

WILLER GIVEN ON

Saturday, October 1st,

IN THE

Bohemian National Hall,

211 E. 12th St., N. Y. City.

The proceeds will be divided between the Election Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People's Fund.

Mrs. JOHANNA GREEN will deliver the Festival Speech.

All Assembly Districts and sympathizing Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any festivities on the day mentioned.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,

Undertakers & Embalmers,

506 6th St., near Avenue A.

Telephone Call: 17's Spring.

BRANCH: 327 E. 80th St.

Preliminary Announcement.

GRAND ANNUAL

Entertainment and Ball

—of the—

16th Assembly District, S. L. P.

for the benefit of the Campaign fund.

At Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks Place

on Saturday, 27th October 29th, 1898.

Music by L. A. 102, & T. & L. A.

Tickets: Admit one.....15 Cents.

Commencing at 8 o'clock sharp.

All progressive organizations as well as branches of section New York are requested to take notice and not arrange any affairs for that date.

For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers see "Vorwärts."

THE ARRANGEMENTS CO.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST,

151 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN OEHLE'S Steam

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